## WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1851.

THE PROGRESS OF DELUSION.

The near approach of M. Kossuth to the seat of government is heralded to us in the Baltimore papers of yesterday by the publication of a formal report of the proceedings that took place upon the occasion of his arrival in that city on Saturday.

For all the details of this reception, if they possessed enough interest for our readers to justify the space they would occupy, we have not room. It was sufficiently splendid to be greatly admired and wondered at, if our admiration and wonder had not been already pretty nearly exhausted by the earlier scenes in New York and the later ones at Philadelphia. Besides, every reader, knowing the public spirit of the Baltimoreans, can imagine for himself the leading features of the scene : the arrival of the railroad train at Canton under a grand national salute of a hundred guns; the military escort formed in order; the carriages containing the Mayor and City Council, Committees of Reception, &c. occupying convenient positions: the car containing Kos-SUTH and his suite coming up; cheers, long, loud, and vociferous, rending the air, and, like the gushing of many waters, continuing in one deep, thundering sound to be reverberated by the thousands who filled up the broad thoroughfare from one end to the other; Kossuth making his appearance, stepping into the barouche by the side of Mayor JEROME, standing up and bowing to the people: next coming the Military Procession, in most creditable array; and, following M. Kossuth, a long line of carriages, containing Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulsky, and the members of his Suite, the members of the City Council of Baltimore, &c.; then various Societies and Associations, over twenty in number, containing nearly two thousand persons, chiefly Germans, most of them wearing particular badges; and, finally, the distinguished guest arriving at the Eutaw House, and being thence conducted to the balcony, whence he made a few remarks in acknowledgment of these testimonials of something beyond

But the main attraction of the evening was the great gathering in the spacious Hall of the American Institute, for admission to which some five thousand tickets had been issued by the committee of arrangements, leaving thousands of persons to crowd its doors, without having themselves the means of gaining access to the interior, and blocking out others who had been favored with cards of admission. This magnificent Hall was appropriately decorated with flags, portraits, evergreens, and other ornaments, presenting a tasteful appearance, and containing an audience of some three thousand persons, being but little more than half its capacity.

Here M. Kossuth, having been preceded by Madame Kossuth and Madame Pulsky, made his appearance amidst the inspiriting strains of martial music and the deafening cheers of the assembly. He was then welcomed in eloquent and flattering terms by Mayor JEROME, who, at the conclusion of his address, introduced their distinguished guest to the spectators, who, giving vent to their enthusiasm, again honored him with repeated outbursts of loud pect of the almost certain wreck of every principle and boisterous cheering.

When silence was restored, M. Kossuth came pending in Europe, and that there will soon be ano- much as it is worth, our solemn protest. ther insurrection in Hungary; gave a brief historical view of what Hungary has been, and how she is subject during the stay of M. Kossuth in this city, whole American people. It is wise to remember that the he asks of the American people, as has heretofore

"And, after all, if there is any difficulty, according not to ministerial laws, but to prejudices introduced into that everlasting code by the tyrants of old, the difficulty is easily removed by acknowledging the principle that sove-reignty rests with nations, and upon this basis recognising the legitimate character of the declaration of independence of Hungary, which the sovereign people of Hungary has

proclaimed, and never retracted yet.

"These are my humble wishes, besides some substantial aid for my country's freedom, which I entirely leave to the spontaneous generosity of your noble hearts.
"The President—may he be blessed for it—has invite

the Congress to decide upon the question of your foreign policy, by stating in his annual message, that the United States cannot remain indifferent whenever the strong arm of a foreign Power is invoked to repress the spirit of freedom in any

"Well, if not indifferent, what then? "But it is the greatest glory of your Congress that it considers itself to be but the organ of the will of the peo-

ple, which is the sovereign.
"May therefore the people of the United States

Pleased to express its sovereign will; may it be pleased to do it soon, because the hour passes fast, and the judgment draws near over Europe. Delay is a negative.

"My three humble wishes were approved at the city banquet at New York; they were carried, in the shape of resolutions, in the city of Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and equally approved at Philadelphia, its metro-

"There yet more was done: I received a likeness an a lock of the hair of your great Washington; I swore to fasten it to the very standard which will be carried at my side when I lead on the bravest of our brave to decide the victory of liberty; and I was told that the sword of Wash ington cannot fail to be present there, to strike the last blow for liberty, for which it has stricken the first. Well, should that be the case, you will find it was not unworthy to fight with that sword, side by side with Hungarian heroes for the liberty of the world, and to take care with it that no hair of that venerable lock should be disgraced by falling into a despot's hands."

After M. Kossuth had concluded his speech. Judge LEGRAND made a brief address (says the American) highly eulogetic of the brave Magyar, and concluded by submitting, as he remarked, a the request of Kossuth, the following resolutions adopted by a town meeting of citizens held at Har risburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, a few days ago:

WHEREAS it is apparent from the signs of the times that A crisis in European affairs is rapidly approaching, in which the great question is to be settled whether crowned despetism is to hold its sway, and rule the oppressed nations of the earth as with a rod of iron, or whether the people are to rise in their flight and assert those inalienable rights of freedom which they inherited from their Creator: and whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to raise up in the person of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, a man endowed with the eloquence, the power, and the indomitable will that point him out as the fitting instrument to regenerate the down-trodden nations of the instrument to regenerate the down-trodden nations of the Old World: and whereas it is one of the highest duties of a people in the full enjoyment of their liberties to extend their warmest sympathies and most generous aid to their oppressed brethren of other lands:

Therefore, resolved, That this meeting approve and endorse the three propositions promulgated by Louis Kossuin, Governor of Hungary, in his great speech before the Mayor and authorities of the city of New York, viz:

First. That, feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of covers people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be

the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be one of these laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make re-spected these public laws—declares the Russian past in-tervention in Hungary to be a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States.

" Second. That the people of the United States are resolved to maintain its right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their Government or not; and that, with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people invite the Government to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade of our people in the Mediterranean; and,

"Third. That the people of the United States should declare heir carriers in respect to the question of the in-

declare heir opinion in respect to the question of the in-dependence of Hungary, and urge the Government to act

cordingly.

Resolved, That the people of Hungary are, and of right ought to remain, a free and independent nation; that Louis Kossuth is their lawful Governor; and that the Hungarin people should not be prevented from exercising the rights of freemen by the tyranny of Austria and the

nterventon of Russia Resolvel, That we extend to Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and the Hungarian nation, that has made such a noble stand in the cause of freedom, that sympathy, aid, and support which freemen alone know how to grant.

These resolutions were read by Judge LEGRAND but in such a low tone of voice that very few persons coud hear any portion of them or gather their meaning Subsequently the Judge stated briefly the purport of the resolutions, when (says the Ame rican) the question being taken, they were received with a shout of approval.

We have here again a scene in entire keeping with the deception which has been practised upon M. Kossum, from the moment of his stepping on the pier at Staten Island, by persons who have mistaken, doubtless, in some cases, their own excitement of the moment for the sober conviction of their senses, but a large majority of whom have made no such mistake; but have passively surrendered themselves to the direction of others, or have been content to run with the current rather than take the trouble to resist it.

Who can believe that the People of Baltimore, for instance, are prepared to "endorse and approve" the propositions in these Harrisburg Resolutions. without knowing what they were-for the reading of them was heard but by "very few persons"or that the approval of them can with any certainty, or even probability, be presumed from "the shout" which went forth upon the occasion? We do not doubt, indeed, from what we have heard of the character and intelligence of Judge LEGRAND, that he himself, who moved these propositions, would be among the last to give a serious assent

It is quite possible, however, from the incidents of the scene at the Rooms of the Institute, and especially from M. Kossuth's having requested these propositions to be moved, that he considers these resolutions of a town meeting of the borough of Harrisburg-containing a resident white population, all told, of less than seven thousand souls-as expressing the sober sense of some considerable por-tion of the People of our country, and that he has tion of the People of our country, and that he has been encouraged by them to reiterate at Baltimore the claims upon the Government of the United States which he had so broadly presented at the late Bar Dinner in New York.

From the tenor of the Harrisburg Resolutions. and of Speeches delivered on several late occasions by citizens of the United States, it cannot now be doubted that there are persons, and among them those who ought to be learned in history, in the laws of Nations, and the legislation and policy of their own Government, who have become so unmindful of their duties as good citizens as to profess to be ready, at all hazards, to plunge this Government into the vortex of European politics, with the proson which its existence depends. Against combinations so reckless, so regardless of the public welfare, forward and addressed the company in explanation so contemptuous of the wisdom of our ancestors and of what he thinks ought to be the foreign policy of the highest interests of the present generation and the United States; affirmed that a crisis is now of posterity in all time to come, we here enter, for so

Desiring to have nothing further to say on this party, which I suppose is to control, as the pul readers certain views from the highest judicial been made known in his previous addresses, and set forth in the Harrisburg Resolutions, inserted below. The following are the closing paragraphs of his speech:

The little document which he unrolled proceeded in these words: "M. Louis Kossuth." It came from the cases of appeals to their personal feeling, prejudice, or prepossession, in regard to revolutions or commotions in any other country than their own.

The little document which he unrolled proceeded in these words: "M. Louis Kossuth." It came from the cases of appeals to their personal feeling, prejudice, or prepossession, in regard to revolutions or commotions in any other country than their own. Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13, 1831.

These views are extracted from a Charge delivered to the United States Grand Jury for the District of Ohio; in the year 1838, by Mr. Justice McLean, in Ohio; in the year 1838, by Mr. Justice McLean, in Respectfully, yours, W. SMEAD. the United States against the British possessions in

> "If there be any one line of policy in which all political parties agree, it is, that we should keep aloof from the agitations of other Governments. That we shall not intermingle our national concerns with theirs. And much more, that our citizens shall abstain from acts which lead the subjects of other Governments to violence and blood-

"These violators of the Law show themselves to be exemies of their country, by trampling under foot its laws, compromiting its honor, and involving it in the most serious embarrassment with a foreign and friendly nation. It is, indeed, lamentable to reflect, that such men, under such circumstances, may hazard the peace of the country.

"If they were to come out in array against their own Government, the consequence to it would be far less serious. In such an effort, they could not involve it in much bloodshed, or in a heavy expenditure; nor would its commerce and general business be materially injured. But a war with a powerful nation, with whom we have the most extensive relations, commercial and social, would bring down upon our country the heaviest calamity. It would dry up the sources of its prosperity, and

"If we desire the political regeneration of oppressed nations, we must show them the simplicity, the grandeur, and the freedom of our own Government. We must recommend it to the intelligence and virtue of other nations by its elevated and enlightened action, its purity, its justice, and the protection it affords to all its citizens, and the liberty they enjoy. And if, in this respect, we shall be faithful to the high bequests of our fathers, to ourselves, and to posterity, we shall do more to liberalize other Governments, and emancipate their subjects, than could be accomplished by millions of

"This moral power is what tyrants have most cause to dread. It addresses itself to the thoughts and the judgments of men. No physical force can arrest its progress. Its approaches are unseen, but its consequences are deeply felt. It enters garrisons most strongly fortified, and operates in the

palaces of kings and emperors. "We should cherish this power as essential to the preservation of our own Government; and as the most efficient means of ameliorating the political condition of our race. And this can only be done by a reverence for the laws, and by the exercise of

an elevated patriotism.
"But if we trample under our feet the laws of our country; if we disregard the faith of treaties, and our citizens engage without restraint in military enterprises against the peace of other Govern-ments, we shall be considered and treated, and justly too, as a nation of pirates."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH.

OF ALABAMA, In explanation of a Resolution he offered some days ago relating to M. Koszuti

[In publishing this speech we have divested it of the arious points of order by which the speaker was at first nterrupted.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 15, 1851. Mr. SMITH said: The notice which I gave the other lay of resolutions I intended to introduce into this House has placed me in a most extraordinary position before the ountry, and has rendered it necessary for me to make ction. I desire to show that at the time I gave notice of my intention to offer these resolutions there were really grounds upon which they were properly based and I cannot get at this without going to some extent into the merits of the resolution just adopted, and also, to some extent, into the merits of the whole Kossuth

this resolution presents to the country a most extraordinary spectacle. A few days ago, when it was introduced into one end of this Capitol, we hear it met with so light favor that its projector (Mr. Foors)—a man of indomitable zeal and energy—thought proper to withdraw it, under the frowns of opposition. At that time the "Star of the East" had not arisen; at that time Kossuth had not appeared, and popular commotion had not been arouse in the country; at that time the mob power had not begu to be exercised. But since then a most astonishing chang has come over our legislators; a resolution, though not said that the great object of his mission was more than the same terms, yet looking to the same object, has half accomplished.

been introduced in the Senate, and that body passed it.

I propose now to refer to some of the great legislators. with but six dissenting voices. Is that legislating within he made previous to the speeches which is it not, rather, the public outside these the law and pass the resolution? But see in this House? We see this same resolution? tion brought forward here, at the hour of twelve o'clock,

I will begin by looking upon Kossuth, stending, as he does, a man banished from his country—as an exile.

Now, it is thought by some persons to be the greatest evil
that can happen to man to be banished from his country;
but this is not always the fact. The extent of the misfortune depends upon circumstances—the country from which he is banished, its situation, its weal h, poverty, its laws, and the home condition of the partyonnished at the time. Indeed, it is not always a misforture.

time. Indeed, it is not always a misfortune.

I remember that Diogenes counterfeited coin in order that he might be banished from Pontus. I remember that Stragoniseus committed forgery in order that he might be banished from Straphos. They thought that to be banished from such countries was getting out of prison.

Now, I think, if these things were applied seriously to
the history and present condition of Hungary, that Kossuch might not only not be considered an unfortunate, but truly a most fortunate man. We have it, in the story of Themistocles, that when he was banished from Athens he fled to the court of Persia, where he was received with so much graciousness that the great Monarch of Persia set apart for him six cities; one for his wine, one for his meat, one for his bread, one for his camber, one for his piest of men; and in contemplating the splendor and luxuries with which he had been surrounded, he was led to lay his hands upon the heads of his children, and exclaim, "Ah! my children, we would have been undone, but for our undoing!" Happy Themistocles! Now, let fore the American people, welcomed as no man was ever welcomed before. Private assemblies and public assemblies, private mansions and public mansions are opened to receive him. Military chieftains and municipal authorities attend him with all the pomp and circumstance of place and power.

"Wine, wit, and beauty still their charms display, Light all the shades of life and cheer him on his way. Happy, happy Kossuth! And, in addition to this, it seems to be a part of his mission—and I intend to go into the merits of that mission, in order to sustain my resolu-

tion—to ask for money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in comnexion with my resolution, l propose to present him to this House as coming here to raise money. That was part of his business. We are told by his friends that he was detained in England, and did not arrive on our shores as soon as was expected, because he was there to arrange and provide for the wants his associates by a subscription got up for them in

I see in his last speech in New York he unrols a little now oppressed; and concluded by reiterating what we embrace this opportunity of placing before our sober second thought comes, not only after dinner, but after

digestion.

The little document which he unrolled proceeded in

This was very gratefully received, and the Hungarian exile then proceeded to submit a proposition to raise more

[Here a question of order was raised, the settlement of which occupied some time. Mr. SMITH then continued his remarks, as follows:]

To relieve the gentleman who has interrupted me so frequently, I will make this remark, that it is impossible for me to submit the explanation which I design without vindicating the resolutions which I offered the other day and I cannot vindicate those resolutions without going into the merits of the controversy. I should, however have been nearly through by this time, and I trust that shall not be met by any further interruption.

The fate of the unfortunate fifty who fell in Cuba

whose melancholy end is fresh in the recollection of us all, ought of itself to be sufficient to make the American people and the American Congress pause and make the solemn inquiry whether or not they are ready so soon t invite, to foster, to encourage, and to feast another for ter, to encourage, and to feast another for eigner—another perturbed, restless political revolutionist.

It is impossible for any one to look this question calmly in the face, without being compelled to see the close similarity between the Lopez expedition and any expedi-tion which could be fitted out in this country in favor of Hungary. We cannot yet assign to Lopez his proper position; I trust that posterity will find in him all the elements of a martyr and of a hero. All we know of him is, that he beguiled the young of the country, and that he deceived the old of the country—not publicly, not by eloquence, but by dinner-table conversation, private understandings, loans, and Cuban-bondisms.

Now, sir, this illustrious exile cannot consider that I deluge it in blood.

"The great principles of our republican institutions cannot be propagated by the sword. This can be done by moral force, and not physical.

"It was designed to the special content to the dangerous influence that this man may exercise the source of the special content to the sp ercise in our country at this moment. Every American knows the excitability of the American disposition. At this particular time, so soon after the disbanding of our armies, when the country is so full of those young men who have tasted of war, whose swords have been whetted, whose ambition now has no outlet, no escape; who have no hope except in arms—at this particular citing speeches of this exile may have upon the country a most disastrous and unfortunate effect. It was to avert these evils that I desired to call the attention of the pub-

ic officers of the country to him and to his position. Now, let us examine the merits of Kossuth's this country. He told us in his English speeches that his object in coming to the United States was to endeavor to unite England and America in behalf of his country, and to induce us to abandon our old national non-interventionalism, and to adopt an "armed non-intervention," as he is pleased to term it. He told us that this was his object. I have his speeches before me, in which he says that one of the objects of his mission to this country is to perfect a union between England and America, and to introduce into our policy a new code of national non-in-tervention. Here is what he says:

"I suppose it is known now that the policy of England and of the United States can unite; and when they are united, I myself hope that, without wars, the interests of mankind by that means will be secured. When I go to the United States, I will consider it to be one of my duties go to the United States, I will consider it to be one of my duties to try if there cannot be an humble opportunity for the promulgation of the solidarity sentiment of nations for the principles of liberty."

In that same speech what did he say as to our policy

of non-intervention—as to Washington's policy of non-intervention? Why, he compliments the Father of his Country for promulgating what he is pleased to term, in his unique phraseology, "the letter-marque of despotism."
Washington's policy of non-intervention is, in the idea of
Kossuth, "the letter-marque of despotism!" Hear what

to dispose of itself. But this is not the non-intervention which would be defined by these words: 'I do not care whatever be the fate of humanity, whatever the disposal of the world may do with Europe or with its liberty, because my principle is non-intervention.' That, I say, is not non-intervention; it is the letter-of-marque to despotisrs; it would be an assurance to society to carry with certainty the victory to despotism.'

met there by a Doctor somebody—Hobgoblin, or a nam of a similar character—who gave him the following as

surances:

"For my part, and I ask no one to be responsible for what I say, although I honestly believe that I speak the sentiments of the great mass of my fellow-countrymen, and especially the sentiments of those three and a half millions of stalwart, able-bodied young men of America vehom our laws have designated for military purposes—I believe I speak the sentiments of this great mass of intelligent citizen-soldiers, who are not merely household troops, sir, but who have recently had an opportunity of demonstrating before the world what use they can make of arms in the enemy's country—I speak their sentiments, sir, when I say that the great Kossuth doctrine of armed non-intervention is the doctrine and sentiments of America—non-intervention for us, non-intervention for all."

What does Kossuth say in reply to this? Why he

What does Kossuth say in reply to this? Why, he

The reception I have already experienced relieves me from

o this country was to endeavor to unite England and merica upon a new principle of non-intervention. When g men were prepared to aid him; that "armed non-vention" was the doctrine of America; and he then

enting voices. Is that legislating within the made previous to the offering of my resolution. I propose to show that they contained phrases which authorized the law and pass the resolution? But the law and pass the resolution? But this House? We see this same resolutions. Recollect that it has been our policy from the very foundation of the Government to stay at home and attend to our own wars—to our own business—and to let the other nations of the earth do likewise. Recolars which ark could be made the previous question. e a remark could be made the previous question lect, too, that we have adopted a statute which makes it almost treasonable for any man to aid in setting on foot any expedition against any country with which we are at peace. Now, hear what Kossuth says of his motive in being here at this time:

"The motive, citizens, is, that your generous act of my liberation has raised the conviction throughout the world that this generous act of yours is but the manifestation of your resolution to throw your weight into the balance where the fate of the European continent is to be weighed. You have raised the conviction throughout the world that, by my liberation, you were willing to say, 'Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer; the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the waves, ready to give a brother's hand to your future.' So is your act interpreted throughout

He goes on to say : "It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden "It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Succeed down to Portugal, as a ray of hope. It is hence that even those nations which most desire my presence in Europe now have unanimously told me, 'Hasten on, hasten on to the great, free, rich, and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its brotherly aid to the cause of your country, so intimately connected with European liberty."

And, taking my ground on this principle of union, which I "And, taking my ground on this principle of union, which I find lawfully existing an established constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity. I will conscientiously respect your laws, but within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy, and your financial, material, and political aid for my country's your funancial, material, and potitical and for my country's freedom and independence, and entreat the realization of these hopes, which your generesity has raised in me and my people's breasts, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And therefore, thirdly, I beg leave frankly to state that my aim is to restore my fatherland to the full enjoyment of that act of declaration of independence, which being the only rightful existing public law of my nation."

How is it possible for his fatherland to be restored with-out war? How could we possibly aid, financially, mate-rially, and politically, without bringing war? I refer to these speeches to show that my resolutions had some foundation in fact. But, in addition to all this. we have another most extraordinary development. Kossuth was invited to review the militia of New York; he

was invited to appear before the militia of the country with all the trappings of military gewgawism, no doubt with the privilege of expressing to those men in arms the same sentiments that he expressed at the other meetings. Here is what he says in reference to that invitation:

"I am told that I will have the high honor to review you patriotic militia. Oh, God! how my heart throbs at the idea to see this gallant army enlisted on the side of freedom against despotism; the world would be free, and you the saviours of hu

magical scroll there, which gives him a great deal of pleasure, and which seemed to be a source of great pleasure to his audience—that dinner party—that great dinner ty, with his greater character, coming as he does from the lost; I ask the House to view him in his speeches and in his positions, with all its candor, and to say if there was not some grounds of apprehension that those inflammatory harangues would ineite the young and the ambitious into an expedition? How long would it take New York, with its immense wealth and shipping resources, to sup-ply and fit out an expedition? It is known that New York was the life, soul, and centre of the ill-starred Cuban ex-

But I pass on to the general positions which he assumes in some of his other speeches. Was it generous in this man—was it returning our hospitality in a proper manner, to come here, and so immediately, so directly, so unblushingly, so unhesitatingly to commence a direct inter-ference in our public and private concerns? What does he say? Not content with receiving the homage of the people in their popular assemblies, he assails Congress, and advises us to recall our Minister from Vienna! What a height of impudence is that! He tells us that we can spare Mr. Hulsemann. Here is his language:

spare Mr. Hulsemann. Here is his language:

"Now, as to your minister at Vienna, how you can combine the letting him stay there with your opinion of the cause of Hungary, I really don't know; but so much I know, that the present absolutistical atmosphere of Europe is not very propitious to American principles. I know a man who could tell some curious facts about this matter. But as to Mr. Hulsemann, really I don't believe that he would be so ready to leave Washington. He has extremely well digested the caustic pills which Mr. Webster has administered to him so gloriously."

Now, notice the magical skill of this arch elocutionist See with what ingenuity he mixes the flattery with the censure. Why, he is almost as polished and as ingenious as St. Paul, who, when he pleaded before Agrippa, smoothed his way to the King's heart by a magical touch, thus: I think myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, especially because I know thee to be expert in all the questions and customs which are among the Jews." Here, in connexion with these slurs upon our Austrian mission, and upon the respectabl representative of that Government here, he soft solders Mr. Webster, endeavoring, I suppose, to obtain (and no doubt obtaining) by that soft-soldering, the influence of some of Mr. Webster's friends. But he mistakes the American heart. Our triumphs bring pleasure and delight to us; our friends rejoice when the victory is over. It is not ours to turn the knife in the wound; we are not cold enough for that. Mr. Webster's triumph in the little matter of diplomacy was very complete over Mr. Hulsemann; very gratifying, very satisfactory. Did Mr. Webster enjoy the pain which it gave his respectable adversary? No. He rejoiced not in the pain he inflicted, but in the intellectual cleasure of looking upon his own bantling—a great little letter! Now, I tell Kossuth that Mr. Webster feels great lisgust for this heartless effort to revive an old quarrel. and insult Mr. Hulsemann by referring to him in words of contempt coupled with a flattering allusion to the Secretary of State. I refer to this for the purpose of asking if it became an exile who had been brought to this ountry by the invitation of the Government, sanctioned

country by the invitation of the Government, sanctioned by the people, so soon and so unblushingly to begin his interference in our public as well as our private affairs? But I must basten on. This man, in the last speech which he made in New York—to which speech I take no exception whatever—I have no doubt that he had seen or heard of my resolutions before he delivered it, because it is entirely free from the incendiarism which marked his former speeches; but in that speech he says that General Washington never recommended national non-intervention, but only neutrality, and he resorts to a species of fallacious logic by which he endeavors to draw a distinction between "neutrality" and "national non-intervention." Every body knows, Mr. Speaker, what has been our policy. It maks no odds whether Washington recommended it in t maks no odds whether Washington recommended it in so many words. His word "neutrality" was quite sufficient, and upon it has been built the policy that has rule us in all time. And what has been the result of that policy? Why, from the small beginning of three millions policy? Why, from the small beginning of three millions of inhabitants, we have now got twenty-three millions from a small number of States, we are now over thirty from a ragged population, we present the best dressed population in the world; and from poverty we have risen to the greatest wealth and prosperity. Why and how did we get all these? We got them from an adherence to the we get all these? We got them from an adherence to the great principle of staying at home and minding our own business. It is a principle upon which a private man thrives. It is a principle upon which private families prosper. It is a principle upon which a neighborhood has peace and prosperity and enjoyment. It is that great principle which has raised us up to be the greatest Government on earth. But Kossuth says that we may depart from that policy now; that it was wise when we were young, but that now we have grown up to be a giant and may abandon it. Here is another bit of philosophy for you. We

That is the principle—the sovereign right of every nation | can all resist adversity. We know the uses—and sweet to be escorted throughout the country several times dur-ing the year, in order to see and to be seen. He was re-ceived and acknowledged every where as a great man and a great governor. But he carried about with him a mys-terious chest, and every now and then he would look into terious chest, and every now and then he would fook into it, and let nobody else see what it contained. There was a great deal of curiosity excited by this chest, and finally he was prevailed upon by some of his friends to let them look into it. Well, he permitted it, and what did they see? They saw an old ragged and torn suit of clothes, the clothes that he used to wear in his humility and in his poverty, and he said that he carried them about with him in order that when his heart began to swell, and his er that when his heart began to swell, and his ambition to rise, and his pride to dilate, he could look on the rags that reminded him of what he had been, and on the rags that reminded him of what he had been, and thereby be enabled to resist the temptations of prosperity. Let us see whether this can illustrate any thing in our history. Raise the veil, if there is one, which conceals the poverty of this Union, when there were but thirteen States. Raise the veil that conceals the rags of our soldiers of the revolution. Lift the lid of the chest which contains the poverty of our beginning, in order that you may be reminded, like this old satrap, of the days of your neverty, and he enabled to resist the advice of this man may be reminded, like this old satrap, of the days of your poverty, and be enabled to resist the advice of this man, who now tells you that you were wise in your youth, but that now you are a giant and may depart from that wisdom. Remember new the use of adversity, and let us take advantage of it and be benefited by it, for great is the man, and greater is the nation, that can resist the en-chanting smiles of prosperity.

In referring to our humble beginning, and our great

and astonishing growth, I am induced to pause a mo-ment, and ask why is it that we should so lightly and active should so highly and carelessly treat propositions of this sort, which involve, as it is admitted this proposition does involve, the very principle by which we have grown to our present condition? What was the cost of this great and glorious Confederacy? We cannot find it by going back and searching the old Quartermaster's reports. We cannot find it in dollars and cents; we know not how to estimate it by this dollars and cents; we know not how to estimate it by this method. The true place to find the cost is in the battle-fields of the Revolution; in the rags, the deprivations, the bleeding feet of your seldiers—the history of those brave men who fell in their youth. In this contemplation I cannot arrive at an estimate of the cost of these States. Now, I ask if it is wise in this legislative assembly so lightly and carelessly to pass by the wisdom of our fathers?

In reference to this question of non-intervention, Mr. Kossuth rather exultingly asks, in answer to some objections, if France did not give us active and material aid in the days of the Revolution? Certainly; but that was her business, and not ours; that was her policy, and not ours. It is very simple in Mr. Kossuth to ask such a question He should read history; the little tags he picks up from editors and reporters and conferring friends will not suffice Do the advocates of this resolution, the advocates of the abandonment of our non-intervention, depend upon this question as an argument for them? Is it not known in history that France had possessions contiguous to the co-lonies, and that it was her business to protect them? It England, as well for her own sake as ours. There is as answer to any little exultation any man may have in referring to the French question. I say it was her policy to desire to defeat England, as well as her inclination to aid a suffering and oppressed people, as we were at that time, which brought her to our shores. which brought her to our shores.

And now, as I have a few moments left, I beg leave to

call your attention to another fact. I have passed over many things which I should like to dwell upon, but I turn to consider another question, which is a part of his mission, and that is the question of RELIGION. Religion! I have a book, written by his biographer, and of course his friend, in which he says that one of Kossuth's objects is the heat down the Catholic religion!" I That is the is "to beat down the Catholic religion?" "That in the struggle in the Hungarian controversy depended the freedom of the Protestant religion!" That is, the Protestant religion would rise or fall with the Hungarian struggle. This man goes on to show that Kossuth's object is to de stroy the Catholic religion. (Teft's Book.) I refer to this in order to ask, whether freedom in religious worship is not one of the cornerstones of our institutions. I ask if it is proper in the Congress of the United States, by its ssembled wisdom, to say to this man, "Come herestir us up, in order that he may superintend secret ex-peditions against Austria; come here to feast, drink, loaf, and lounge, teach us politics, and interfere with our religion also?" Shall we say this? Sir, our notion of religious liberty is derived from the Pilgrim Fathers, was founded upon the Rock of Plymouth, and is diffused through all our institutions, so that the humblest logcabin in the Far West if dedicated to obviction ship, is as sacred in the eyes of the law as the lordliest cathedral in the Eastern world. And yet you invite this man to come here to carry on his crusade subjects of reli-gion. Crusade! A word that reminds us of the days of chivalry; and if we would yield a moment to the false appearances of this day, we might say that Barke was wrong when he exclaimed, "The days of chivalry were gone." The apostles of this man have already proclaimed him to this country as another Peter-the-Hermit. Oh! there is another exhibition of the religious part of hi mission I am willing to acknowledge, that Kossuth mus be a man of consummate eloquence. I am perfectly satisfied of that fact. I have read his speeches with great admiration, mixed up with a little indignation, and that opinion I have expressed. I am not a man to turn my eyes from the face of genius. Wherever it exists, what-ever may be its sentiments, I love to look upon it, because ever may be its sentiments, I love to look upon it, because I know that in the face of genius there is the image of God. I am willing to say that Kossuth possesses all the charms to make him a most accomplished man and a gentleman, and I should consider it my misfortune if he should pass through here without my seeing him, and, if I dared, I should venture to make his acquaintance. I do not think that the idea of a mission like that of Peterthe-Hermit will be tolerated in this country. What was the object of Peter's mission? It was to raise an innuthe object of Peter's mission? It was to raise an innumerable army to fight in the cause of religion. He was said to be a man of great and exceeding eloquence, as no doubt he must have been, to have produced such a wonderful effect. I ask, you then, are we ready for another Peter the Here it? Are we ready to be instructed by some Eastern mank? Why, sir, we have enough orators at home—men born in the West, cradled in the wilderness, where every thing around them is grand; and if men grow where grandeur surrounds them, they cannot help being orators. If we want any Peter, we do not want him from the East. We want Peter the Hunter, from

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

Let our instructions come from that source.

I will make another observation, and that is in refer ence to the idea of establishing republican Governments in Europe. New Governments there are continually rising and falling; and have they not been trying to establish republican Governments there for the last thousand years? Have they ever succeeded? And why not? Because of their antiquities, and their monuments breathing, smacking, and smelling of nobility and royalty, and because half of the people are magnates. Where that state of society exists, one man will always want to be superior to the others, and the idea of human agrarianism is a mere absurdity. Look at the present condition of France. What a mockery upon republican institutions. Having driven out her King—having achieved the first step having done all that was necessary, she could not take a common name for her President. She had to take a prince-ly name—a name connected with royal and princely blood. What a mockery! What chance would such a republican name as Jones, Davis, Johnson, Thompson, or Smith have [laughter] of being President of republican France? I tell you that republics exist where God has so ordained, and nowhere else; and all your sympathy for eastern republics is thrown upon the water, without the virtue of the bread. Republics exist where men are born free, where there are no monuments of royalty, where there are no antiquities, no heraldries to remind one of the superior origin of his blood. God has written it, and it is inevitable, that no republics shall exist for a long period of time in their true character, where the monuments of the country are indelibly connected with nobility and royalty; but they shall exist in the western hemisphere, where God's anointed king has never placed his foot. There is no God's anointed king has never placed his foot. There is no regal atmosphere here. There are no histories, no heraldries, no songs to inspire us with the idea that one man shall be superior to another, except in the love and affections of the people. As leng as that state of things exist we will be free. But in the course of time—I trust it will be thousands of years house he was recident. it will be thousands of years hence—by some accident of nature, we may be blotted out, and this which is now the Western abiding place of liberty may be the Eastern home of kings, and the Eastern land, by some freak of nature, may be covered up, and these monuments of regality and nobility may be buried, and the places hallowed by the footsteps of kings may be thousands of feet under the earth. Then, and not till then, will there be a genuine republican Government on the Eastern conti-nent. Now, I say that all your sympathy is thrown away, and all your fighting for a man struggling to be a head of a republic in the East is but to elevate a prince into of a republic in the East is but to elevate a prince into places of power, in order that he may oppress his serfs. The present Republic of France is but the nursery of new Robespieries and Dantons, whose days of blood are not far off!

can all resist adversity. We know the uses—and sweet are they—of adversity. It is the crucible of fortune. It is the iron key that unlocks the golden gates of prosperity. I say, God bless adversity, when it is properly understood. But the rock upon which men and upon which nations split is prosperity. This man says that we have grown to be a giant, and that we may depart from the wisdom of our youth. But I say that now is the time to take care; we are great enough; let us be satisfied; prevent the growth of our ambition, to prevent our pride from swelling, and hold on to what we have got. Do you remember the story of the old governor, who had been raised from rags? His king discovered in him merit and integrity, and appointed him a satrap, a ruler over many provinces. He came to be great, and it was his custom to be escorted throughout the country several times durthe republic for whose perpetuation he was striving and fighting.

He somes here now to this country almost a Red Re-

publican—a much better republican than ourselves, who were been republicans. But I am proud of his conversion. I congratulate him and the cause of liberty throughout the world that American atmosphere has had such a marical effect.

magical effect upon him.

I had some interesting authorities which I would like to read if I had time, but I will clear the by thanking the House for their kind

END OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY

In the interesting narratives which we have given of the late Revolution in France, we do not recollect to have seen any account so concise as the following, said to be from the best sources of information, in regard to the occupation of the Assembly and the dispersion of the Nation's Representatives by the adherents of President BONAPARTE :

"Towards six o'clock in the morning several agents of "Towards six o'clock in the morning several agents o the public force presented themselves at the same time at the several points of the Palais Bourbon occupied by the questors. M. BARE and Gen. LEFLE were arrested. The colonel of one of the regiments which occupied the Assembly had signified to Gen. Lefto that he was charged provisionally with the guard of the palace. Neither M. Bupin, the President, nor M de Pambi, the third questor, were molested. At 114 about one hundred Representatives were met in the Salles des Conferences.

"A commander of gendarmeric mobile came to order them to evacuate immediately all the dependencies of the

"A commander of gendarmeric mobile came to order them to evacuate immediately all the dependencies of the Palace. While the commander went into the passage, some representatives penetrated into the hall where the sittings are held. Neither the President nor any of the Secretaries were at the bureau. The troops then arrived and the hall was cleared. The great bedy of conservative members then repaired to the house of M. Daru. Two or three companies of troops of the line soon arrived to disperse them. The commander of the line soon arrived to disperse them. The commander of the troops announced to the members of the meeting that he had received orders to allow them to leave the place of meeting in full liberty, but if they should attempt to assemble in any other place they would expose themselves to arrest.

"M. DE FALLOUX, who formed part of the meeting, endeavored to sound the disposition of the troops, and, addressing the soldiers, said: 'I do not believe that Representatives have any thing to fear from the army. In

resentatives have any thing to fear from the army. Is it not true that none of you would dare to arrest us?' The commander immediately, with a bow of the greatest The commander immediately, with a bow of the greatest politeness, said, 'Gentlemen, you have only to make the experiment, you have only to endeavor to resist. We should act with the greatest respect, but we should do our daty.' On receiving this peremptory reply, the Representatives retired in great agitation. It was resolved that an attempt should be made to enter the legislative palace, and between 11 and 12 e'clock about forty of the party went for that purpose. They were turned back, and one of them, in offering resistance, was, it is said, slightly wounded."

At a later period, information having been received that the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement was at their disposal, and an offer having been made of the protection of a portion of the National Guards of that legion, about two hundred Representatives went thither and entered into discussion; the result of which was the adoption of a decree impeaching the President, &c., which we have before

The Legislature of GEORGIA has passed a bill giving the election of the Judges of the Superior Court to the people. The following are its most prominent provisions:

"The people of each judicial circuit are to elect a judge on the first Monday in October, 1853, and every four years thereafter. The Coweta, Macon, Blue Ridge, and South-western circuits hold their first election in October, 1855, and every four years successively. No one can vote for judge who has not resided in his circuit one year, and in his county six months prior to the election; and then is restricted in voting to the county in which he resides No one can be elected judge who has not lived ten years in the State, three years in his circuit, and been a practising attorney for five years prior to the election.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The half-past 5 P. M. train from Fordham, on Wednesday last, had proceeded as far as Melrose, where it stopped for passengers as usual; the passengers, seven in number, were passing from the depot, which is on the east side of the track, over the rails to this train, the 4 45 P. M. train from Canal street came upon them at the usual velocity of the New Haven trains. Five men were struck by the locomotive, and two escaped. One man, Mr. Hamlin, of Manhattanville, was taken up dead; two others, mechanics from New York, whose names have not transpired, died in a short time after; another had his face dreadfully cut, his teeth knocked out, and otherwise mutilated; the fifth was hurled down the embankment, and did not appear to have sustained much damage. There is no curve at this spot, and the engineer of the New Haven train must have seen the passenger train at the Melrose station. The recent fatal catastrophe at Harlem, under precisely similar circumstances, should have warned the respective companies to make arrangements for the prevention of such fearful loss of life.—New York Courier.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE .- Thousands of returned Californians will probably recollect the firm of Priest, Lee & Co., at Sacramento. They established one of the first Co., at Sacramento. They established one of the first trading houses at that place, before the town was laid out. They commenced with a small capital, and in eigh-teen months were the possessors of immense wealth. Two years ago the firm became embarrassed in consequence of heavy losses. At that time Barton Lee, Esq., one of the senior partners in the house, was the wealthiest man in Sacramento, his property being estimated, and probably not much over-estimated, at a million and a half of dollars; but he lost all in the reverses which involved himself and partners. We are informed by a late number of the Sacramento Transcript that Mr. Lee is now at the Sandwich Islands, engaged in his former occupation as a house carpenter.

## A SLOW BOAT.

There was a steamboat coming up the Mississippi one dark night, and the Captain, according to "time-honored usage," was playing cards in the Social Hall. The mate usage," was playing cards in the Social Hall. The n stepped in: "Captain, out of wood; not enough to shave with."

"Ring the bell," replied the captain, "show a light, and scare some up along the shore."

The mate went out and the captain went on with the

game. In a few moments the mate returned. " Found a boat, sir." The captain left the table and went out.

"Two and a half." "Too much," said the captain. "Hewever, take a cord r two and look further."

A couple of cords were taken in, the game was resumed in the Social Hall, and the boat went on. A half hour elapsed, when the mate again appeared.

"Out of wood, sir."

" Bell and light-my deal." The orders were obeyed, and the mate again announced

wood-yard. The captain went out.
"What's the price of wood?"
"Two and a half." Too high; but will take a couple of cords till we can

As before, a couple of cords were taken in, and not

wenty minutes elapsed before the mate again appeared.
"Out of wood, sir."
"Ring the bell." "Better take more this time."

nd the steamer B --- went in

"Show a light."

"It's done, sir." wood-yard was again "rung up,"

"How do you sell your wood?"
"Two and a half." "Two and a half be d-d!" cried the captain.

"Well, captain," answered the woodman, "we will put t to you this time at two and a quarter, as this makes the

third time you have wooded with us to-night."

The captain had nothing to say, but took the wood, and got quickly out of that stiff current, which the boat was

got quickly out of that sun current, which the boat was unable to stem. The B— was so "solemnly slow" that the captain himself used to say she must have been intended for a hearse. She is the same boat which the newspapers once said made the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in six days and—four weeks!— Western Scenes.